```
Connecting via Winsock to STN



Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssspta1641cxc

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2


* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  AUG 15  CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
 NEWS  3  OCT 07  EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
 NEWS  4  OCT 07  Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent
                  number searching
 NEWS  5  OCT 22  Current-awareness alert (SDI) setup and editing
                  enhanced
 NEWS  6  OCT 22  WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with Canadian PCT
                  Applications
 NEWS  7  OCT 24  CHEMLIST enhanced with intermediate list of
                  pre-registered REACH substances
 NEWS  8  NOV 21  CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic
                  substances identified in English-, French-, German-,
                  and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
 NEWS  9  NOV 26  MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
 NEWS 10  NOV 26  MEDLINE year-end processing temporarily halts
                  availability of new fully-indexed citations
 NEWS 11  NOV 26  CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
 NEWS 12  NOV 26  Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN
                  searching
 NEWS 13  DEC 01  ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable

 NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

  All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
  agreement.  Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
  research.  Use for software development or design or implementation
  of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
  result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:38:26 ON 03 DEC 2008

=>  file .meeting
'EVENTLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
```

```
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
'IMSDRUGCONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
'MEDICONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 09:38:45 ON 03 DEC 2008

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 09:38:45 ON 03 DEC 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 09:38:45 ON 03 DEC 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'HEALSAFE' ENTERED AT 09:38:45 ON 03 DEC 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)


FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:38:45 ON 03 DEC 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)


FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 09:38:45 ON 03 DEC 2008
Any reproduction or dissemination in part or in full,
by means of any process and on any support whatsoever
is prohibited without the prior written agreement of INIST-CNRS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

=> colyer j/au
L1            0 FILE AGRICOLA
L2           16 FILE BIOTECHNO
L3            5 FILE CONFSCI
L4            0 FILE HEALSAFE
L5           19 FILE LIFESCI
L6           18 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L7           58 COLYER J/AU

=> l7 and (covalently or covalent)
L8            0 FILE AGRICOLA
L9            0 FILE BIOTECHNO
L10           0 FILE CONFSCI
L11           0 FILE HEALSAFE
L12           0 FILE LIFESCI
L13           0 FILE PASCAL
```

```
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L14          0 L7 AND (COVALENTLY OR COVALENT)

=> l7 and SERCA
L15          0 FILE AGRICOLA
L16          1 FILE BIOTECHNO
L17          0 FILE CONFSCI
L18          0 FILE HEALSAFE
L19          1 FILE LIFESCI
L20          0 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L21          2 L7 AND SERCA

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l21
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L21
L22           1 DUP REM L21 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l22

L22   ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOTECHNO  COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
      DUPLICATE
AN    1999:29437222   BIOTECHNO
TI    Sites on the cytoplasmic region of phospholamban involved in interaction
      with the calcium-activated ATPase of the sarcoplasmic reticulum
AU    Levine B.A.; Patchell V.B.; Sharma P.; Gao Y.; Bigelow D.J.; Yao Q.; Goh
      S.; Colyer J.; Drago G.A.; Perry S.V.
CS    B.A. Levine, School of Biochemistry, University of Birmingham, Birmingham
      B15 2TT, United Kingdom.
      E-mail: b.a.levine@bham.ac.uk
SO    European Journal of Biochemistry, (15 SEP 1999), 264/3 (905-913), 37
      reference(s)
      CODEN: EJBCAI  ISSN: 0014-2956
DT    Journal; Article
CY    United Kingdom
LA    English
SL    English


=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       8.94       9.15

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 09:40:25 ON 03 DEC 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Nov 21, 2008 (20081121/UP).

=> file .meeting
'EVENTLINE' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
'IMSDRUGCONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
```

```
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
'MEDICONF' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files
that are available.  If you have requested multiple files, you can
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue
accessing the remaining file names entered.
ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):ignore
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.12       9.27

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 09:41:30 ON 03 DEC 2008

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 09:41:30 ON 03 DEC 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Elsevier Science B.V., Amsterdam. All rights reserved.

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 09:41:30 ON 03 DEC 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)

FILE 'HEALSAFE' ENTERED AT 09:41:30 ON 03 DEC 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)


FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 09:41:30 ON 03 DEC 2008
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (CSA)


FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 09:41:30 ON 03 DEC 2008
Any reproduction or dissemination in part or in full,
by means of any process and on any support whatsoever
is prohibited without the prior written agreement of INIST-CNRS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.

=> Target(4A)(covalent or covalently)
L23          13 FILE AGRICOLA
L24         111 FILE BIOTECHNO
L25           5 FILE CONFSCI
L26           3 FILE HEALSAFE
L27         167 FILE LIFESCI
L28          99 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L29         398 TARGET(4A)(COVALENT OR COVALENTLY)

=> Target(4A)(covalent or covalently)(3A)(antibody or IgG or fragment or
polypeptide or peptide)
L30           0 FILE AGRICOLA
L31           6 FILE BIOTECHNO
L32           0 FILE CONFSCI
L33           0 FILE HEALSAFE
L34           4 FILE LIFESCI
L35           6 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L36          16 TARGET(4A)(COVALENT OR COVALENTLY)(3A)(ANTIBODY OR IGG OR FRAGME
                NT OR POLYPEPTIDE OR PEPTIDE)

=> dup rem
```

ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l36
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L36
L37 9 DUP REM L36 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l37 ibib abs total

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 9 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2008 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-0507797 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 2006 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): Patients with quinine-induced immune thrombocytopenia have both "drug-dependent" and "drug-specific" antibodies. Commentary
AUTHOR: GEORGE James N.; BOUGIE Daniel W. (comment.); WILKER Peter R. (comment.); ASTER Richard H. (comment.)
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER, United States; Blood Research Institute, BloodCenter of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, United States; Department of Pathology and Immunology, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, United States; Departments of Medicine and Pathology, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, United States
SOURCE: Blood, (2006), 108(3), 782-783,922-927 [8 p.], 51 refs.
ISSN: 0006-4971
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; Commentary
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-3178, 354000133401960180
AN 2006-0507797 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 2006 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB Immune thrombocytopenia induced by quinine and many other drugs is caused by antibodies that bind to platelet membrane glycoproteins (GPs) only when the sensitizing drug is present in soluble form. In this disorder, drug promotes antibody binding to its target without linking covalently to either of the reacting macromolecules by a mechanism that has not yet been defined. How drug provides the stimulus for production of such antibodies is also unknown. We studied 7 patients who experienced severe thrombocytopenia after ingestion of quinine. As expected, drug-dependent, platelet-reactive antibodies specific for GPIIb/IIIa or GPIb/IX were identified in each case. Unexpectedly, each of 6 patients with GPIIb/ IIIa-specific antibodies was found to have a second antibody specific for drug alone that was not platelet reactive. Despite recognizing different targets, the 2 types of antibody were identical in requiring quinine or desmethoxy-quinine (cinchonidine) for reactivity and in failing to react with other structural analogues of quinine. On the basis of these findings and previous observations, a model is proposed to explain drug-dependent binding of antibodies to cellular targets. In addition to having implications for pathogenesis, drug-specific antibodies may provide a surrogate measure of drug sensitivity in patients with drug-induced immune cytopenia.

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36800677 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: The small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO) protein modification system in Arabidopsis. Accumulation of sumo1 and -2 conjugates is increased by stress
AUTHOR: Kurepa J.; Walker J.M.; Smalle J.; Gosink M.M.; Davis S.J.; Durham T.L.; Sung D.-Y.; Vierstra R.D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: R.D. Vierstra, Dept. of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin, 1575 Linden Dr., Madison, WI 53706, United States.
E-mail: vierstra@facstaff.wisc.edu
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry, (28 FEB 2003), 278/9 (6862-6872), 61 reference(s)
CODEN: JBCHA3 ISSN: 0021-9258
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2003:36800677 BIOTECHNO
AB Small ubiquitin-like modifier (SUMO) is a member of the superfamily of ubiquitin-like polypeptides that become covalently attached to various intracellular target proteins as a way to alter their function, location, and/or half-life. Here we show that the SUMO conjugation system operates in plants through a characterization of the Arabidopsis SUMO pathway. An eight-gene family encoding the SUMO tag was discovered as were genes encoding the various enzymes required for SUMO processing, ligation, and release. A diverse array of conjugates could be detected, some of which appear to be SUMO isoform-specific. The levels of SUMO1 and -2 conjugates but not SUMO3 conjugates increased substantially following exposure of seedlings to stress conditions, including heat shock, H.sub.2O.sub.2, ethanol, and the amino acid analog canavanine. The heat-induced accumulation could be detected within 2 min from the start of a temperature upshift, suggesting that SUMO1/2 conjugation is one of the early plant responses to heat stress. Overexpression of SUMO2 enhanced both the steady state levels of SUMO2 conjugates under normal growth conditions and the subsequent heat shock-induced accumulation. This accumulation was dampened in an Arabidopsis line engineered for increased thermotolerance by overexpressing the cytosolic isoform of the HSP70 chaperonin. Taken together, the SUMO conjugation system appears to be a complex and functionally heterogeneous pathway for protein modification in plants with initial data indicating that one important function may be in stress protection and/or repair.

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 9 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:32215276 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Development and characterization of immunoaffinity columns for the selective extraction of a new developmental pesticide: Thifluzamide, from peanuts
AUTHOR: Rejeb S.B.; Cleroux C.; Lawrence J.F.; Geay P.-Y.; Wu S.; Stavinski S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S.B. Rejeb, Food Research Division, Bureau of Chemical Safety, Health Canada, PL 2203D, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0L2, Canada.
E-mail: samy_benrejeb@hc-sc.gc.ca
SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta, (29 MAR 2001), 432/2 (193-200), 9 reference(s)
CODEN: ACACAM ISSN: 0003-2670
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S0003267000013763
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2001:32215276 BIOTECHNO
AB The registration of new pesticides requires sensitive and reliable assay methods to determine the distribution of pesticide residues and their corresponding metabolites in soil and crop extracts. We have prepared

specific columns to selectively extract a new developmental pesticide: Thifluzamide, from peanut samples. Antibodies generated against the target analyte were covalently immobilized on a silica-based solid support and were evaluated for the selective extraction of the parent compound using high performance liquid chromatography. The specificity of the antibodies was demonstrated as interferents of similar polarity were selectively removed from percolated samples. A simple elution protocol, involving only 4 ml of methanol/water (80/20) was shown to be efficient in recovering 100% of retained parent compound from percolated standard solutions. Such columns could be re-used for more than 10 times with no significant alteration in capacity or elution profile. Column to column reproducibility was also investigated and demonstrated the reliability of the column preparation procedure. Applied to peanut extracts, these columns allowed the development of a simple clean-up procedure consisting of two steps. Sample extracts were first de-fatted before application on the immunoaffinity cartridges. Two different types of cartridges were assayed based on two different solid support materials. Clean chromatograms allowed the quantification of the target analyte in the extracts. Recoveries averaged 77% (n = 5, R.S.D. = 14%) for the clean-up procedure and proved the usefulness of this technique in the isolation and purification of this new pesticide in a typical registration study. .COPYRGT. 2001 Elsevier Science B.V.

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 9 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:29322299 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Decay acceleration of the complement alternative pathway C3 convertase
AUTHOR: Hourcade D.E.; Mitchell L.M.; Medof M.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: D.E. Hourcade, Department of Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, Washington University Sch. Medicine, 660 S. Euclid, St. Louis, MO 63110, United States. E-mail: dhourcad@im.wustl.edu
SOURCE: Immunopharmacology, (1999), 42/1-3 (167-173), 28 reference(s)
CODEN: IMMUDP ISSN: 0162-3109
PUBLISHER ITEM IDENT.: S0162310999000053
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
COUNTRY: Netherlands
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1999:29322299 BIOTECHNO
AB An ELISA-based method is described for analyzing the mechanism by which the decay of the alternative pathway C3 convertase is accelerated by C3 regulatory proteins. Using this assay, we show that human decay-accelerating factor (DAF) and factor H are active on mature convertase complexes (C3bBb) but not on their nascent precursor (C3bB). This finding has implications on the mechanisms of action of these two regulators. The complement convertases cleave the serum protein C3, and the resulting C3b activation fragments covalently attach to nearby targets where they direct antigen selection, immune clearance, and cell lysis. Several protein, including the membrane protein DAF, and the serum protein factor H, limit convertase activity by promoting their irreversible dissociation. An understanding of the biochemical mechanisms providing for their activities would be helpful for the therapeutic control of the complement response.

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 9 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:28239311 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Neuropathy target esterase and a homologous Drosophila

neurodegeneration-associated mutant protein contain a novel domain conserved from bacteria to man
AUTHOR: Lush M.J.; Li Y.; Read D.J.; Willis A.C.; Glynn P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. Glynn, MRC Toxicology Unit, University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 9HN, United Kingdom. E-mail: pg8@le.ac.uk
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal, (15 MAY 1998), 332/1 (1-4), 24 reference(s)
CODEN: BIJOAK ISSN: 0264-6021
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1998:28239311 BIOTECHNO
AB The N-terminal amino acid sequences of proteolytic fragments of neuropathy target esterase (NTE), covalently labelled on its active-site serine by a biotinylated organophosphorus ester, were determined and used to deduce the location of this serine residue and to initiate cloning of its cDNA. A putative NTE clone, isolated from a human foetal brain cDNA library, encoded a 1327 residue polypeptide with no homology to any known serine esterases or proteases. The active-site serine of NTE (Ser-966) lay in the centre of a predicted hydrophobic helix within a 200-amino-acid C-terminal domain with marked similarity to conceptual proteins in bacteria, yeast and nematodes; these proteins may comprise a novel family of potential serine hydrolases. The Swiss Cheese protein which, when mutated, leads to widespread cell death in Drosophila brain was strikingly homologous to NTE, suggesting that genetically altered NTE may be involved in human neurodegenerative disease.

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 9 PASCAL COPYRIGHT 2008 INIST-CNRS. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-0443052 PASCAL
COPYRIGHT NOTICE: Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
TITLE (IN ENGLISH): An optical method for evaluating ion selectivity for calcium signaling pathways in the cell
AUTHOR: OZAWA T.; KAKUTA M.; SUGAWARA M.; UMEZAWA Y.; IKURA M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, School of Science, The University of Tokyo, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan; Center for Tsukuba Advanced Research Alliance and Institute of Applied Biochemistry, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba 305, Japan; Division of Molecular and Structural Biology, Ontario Cancer Institute and Department of Medical Biophysics, University of Toronto, 610 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5G 2M9, Canada
SOURCE: Analytical chemistry : (Washington, DC), (1997), 69(15), 3081-3085, 25 refs.
ISSN: 0003-2700 CODEN: ANCHAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
BIBLIOGRAPHIC LEVEL: Analytic
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AVAILABILITY: INIST-120B, 354000067811820380
AN 1997-0443052 PASCAL
CP Copyright .COPYRGT. 1997 INIST-CNRS. All rights reserved.
AB A method for evaluating a physiologically relevant ion selectivity of Ca.sup.2.sup.+ signaling pathways in biological cells based on a Ca.sup.2.sup.+-dependent on/off switch for cellular processes via calmodulin (CaM) chemistry is described. CaM serves as a primary ion receptor for Ca.sup.2.sup.+ and a given CaM-binding peptide as a target

for a CaM-Ca.sup.2.sup.+ complex. Upon accommodating four Ca.sup.2.sup.+ ions in its binding sites, CaM undergoes a conformational change to form a CaM-Ca.sup.2.sup.+-target peptide ternary complex. This Ca.sup.2.sup.+-induced selective binding of the Ca.sup.2.sup.+-CaM complex to the target peptide was monitored by a surface plasmon resonance (SPR) technique. As a target peptide, a 26-amino acid residue of M13 derived from skeletal muscle myosin light-chain kinase was used. The target peptide was covalently
immobilized in the dextran matrix on top of gold, over which sample solutions containing Ca.sup.2.sup.+ and CaM were injected in a flow system. Ca.sup.2.sup.+-dependent SPR signals were observed for Ca.sup.2.sup.+ concentrations from 3.2 x 10.sup.-.sup.8 to 1.1 x 10.sup.-.sup.5 M and it leveled off. The observed SPR signals were explained as due to an increase in the refractive indexes caused by a Ca.sup.2.sup.+ ion-switched protein/ peptide interaction, i.e., Ca.sup.2.sup.+ ion to CaM and subsequent additional binding of the thus formed complex with immobilized M13. No SPR signals were however, induced by Mg.sup.2.sup.+, K.sup.+, and Li.sup.+ at concentrations as high as 1.0 x 10.sup.-.sup.1 M; these results and previous spectroscopic data taken together conclude that these ions do not induce CaM/peptide interaction. Large changes in SPR signals were observed with a Sr.sup.2.sup.+ ion concentration over 5.1 x 10.sup.-.sup.4 M; Sr.sup.2.sup.+ ion behaved in this case as a strong agonist toward the Ca.sup.2.sup.+-dependent on/off switch of CaM. The present system thus exhibited "physiologically more relevant" ion selectivity in that relevant metal ions could switch on the CaM/peptide or -protein interaction rather than merely be bound to CaM causing no further signal transduction. The potential use of this finding for more widely evaluating cation selectivity toward the Ca.sup.2.sup.+ signaling process was discussed.

L37 ANSWER 7 OF 9 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:27252883 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Targeting BCL.sub.1 lymphoma with anti-idiotype antibodies: Biodistribution kinetics of directly labeled antibodies and bispecific antibody-targeted bivalent haptens
AUTHOR: Manetti C.; Rouvier E.; Gautherot E.; Loucif E.; Barbet J.; Le Doussal J.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C. Manetti, Imaging and Therapeutics Department, Immunotech SA, 130 Avenue de Lattre de Tassigny, 13276 Marseille Cedex 9, France.
SOURCE: International Journal of Cancer, (1997), 71/6 (1000-1009), 33 reference(s)
CODEN: IJCNAW ISSN: 0020-7136
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1997:27252883 BIOTECHNO
AB The mouse BCL.sub.1 lymphoma model has been used for evaluating immunotherapy with anti-idiotype (anti-Id) antibodies, including Id immunisation, IgG therapy and bispecific (Bs) antibody-targeted cytotoxicity. Here, we provide quantitative data on the targeting of small (25 ± 12 mg) intrasplenic BCL.sub.1 tumours, using anti-Id IgG, F(ab').sub.2 and anti-Id x antihapten BsF(ab').sub.2 covalently labelled with .sup.1.sup.2.sup.5iodine, as well as noncovalent complexes of BsF(ab').sub.2 and .sup.1.sup.2.sup.5I-labelled bivalent hapten. The results are the following: 1) up to 115% of the injected dose per gram (% ID/g) of spleen can be localised in the first hour, corresponding to approximately 600% ID/g of tumour; 2) localisation is specific for

cell-surface Id; 3) optimal doses can overcome circulating Id; 4) circulating Id markedly increases the catabolism of IgG, thus impairing tumour localisation; 5) bivalent reagents are internalised by the target cells; 6) iodine covalently bound to bivalent antibodies ¢IgG, F(ab').sub.2! is rapidly (T(.quart.): 6-9 hr) released from the tumour; in contrast, the bivalent hapten is retained for a longer time (T(.quart.): 25 hr); and 7) in the absence of bivalent hapten, the monovalent BsF(ab').sub.2 is not rapidly internalised and dissociates from tumour cell-surface Id. Our results suggest that monovalent anti-Id, lacking Fc, can efficiently be targeted to the BCL.sub.1 tumour surface. For radioimmunotherapy, the intracellular targeting of catabolism-resistant .sup.1.sup.2.sup.5I-labelled bivalent hapten provides optimal tissue selectivity.

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 9 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2008 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:21902 LIFESCI
TITLE: Peptide linkers for improved oligonucleotide delivery
CORPORATE SOURCE: MICROPROBE CORPORATION
SOURCE: (19961112) . US Patent 5574142; US Cl. 536/23.1 530/300 536/24.1 536/25.6.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: W3
LANGUAGE: English
AB A covalently linked conjugate of an oligonucleotide (ODN) with a peptide and a carrier or targeting ligand (ODN-peptide-carrier) includes a therapeutic oligonucleotide which is capable of selectively binding to a target sequence of DNA, RNA or protein inside a target cell. The ODN is covalently linked to a peptide which is capable of being cleaved by proteolytic enzymes inside the target cell. The peptide, in turn is covalently linked to a carrier or targeting ligand moiety which facilitates delivery of the entire ODN-peptide-carrier conjugate into the cell, and preferably into a specific target tissue type. Inside the cell, the peptide is cleaved, releasing the ODN which, by binding to the target DNA, RNA or protein sequence, brings about a beneficial result.

L37 ANSWER 9 OF 9 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:17141376 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Phagocytosis of target particles bearing C3b-IgG covalent complexes by human monocytes and polymorphonuclear leucocytes
AUTHOR: Fries L.F.; Siwik S.A.; Malbran A.; Frank M.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Clinical Investigation, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892, United States.
SOURCE: Immunology, (1987), 62/1 (45-51)
CODEN: IMMUAM ISSN: 0019-2805
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
AN 1987:17141376 BIOTECHNO
AB Immunoglobulin G (IgG) provides an efficient acceptor site for nascent C3b, and complement activation on the surface of IgG-coated bacteria has been shown to generate significant numbers of C3b-IgG complexes. We have studied the relative efficiency of IgG alone, C3b-IgG complexes, and similar densities of IgG and C3b residues deposited independently, in mediating ingestion of sheep erythrocyte (E) targets by human phagocytes. Human .sup.1.sup.2.sup.5I-C3b covalently bound to rabbit anti-Forssman IgG was generated as described elsewhere (Fries et al., 1985). E,

EIgMC4b, or EIgMC4b3b (prepared with IgM antibody and purified complement components) were sensitized with radiolabeled anti-Forssman IgG or C3b-IgG heterodimers to generate targets bearing IgG alone, C3b-IgG covalent complexes, or C3b and IgG in equivalent numbers but not bound to each other. Phagocytosis by monocytes and polymorphonuclear leucocytes (PMN) of targets bearing C3b-IgG was markedly enhanced relative to those bearing IgG alone, especially at levels of <2000 opsonin residues/target cell. Uptake of C3b-IgG-bearing targets was also significantly more resistant to competitive inhibition by ambient monomeric IgG. Phagocytosis of EIgMC4b+C3b-IgG by monocytes was superior to the uptake of either EAC4b+IgG or EAC4b3b+IgG bearing equivalent amounts of C3b and IgG not in covalent complex ($P < 0.05$, $n = 10$). Similar results were obtained with PMN. Thus, generation of C3b-IgG complexes in vivo may not only promote complement activation and enhance C3b deposition, but also produce a compound opsonic residue which is a more potent promoter of phagocytosis than an equal number of C3b and IgG residues randomly distributed relative to each other.

```
=> (analyte or drug or compound)(3A)(covalent or covalently)(3A)(antibody or IgG or
fragment or polypeptide or peptide)
L38          4 FILE AGRICOLA
L39         11 FILE BIOTECHNO
L40          0 FILE CONFSCI
L41          0 FILE HEALSAFE
L42         10 FILE LIFESCI
L43         13 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L44         38 (ANALYTE OR DRUG OR COMPOUND)(3A)(COVALENT OR COVALENTLY)(3A)(AN
               TIBODY OR IGG OR FRAGMENT OR POLYPEPTIDE OR PEPTIDE)

=> (analyte)(3A)(covalent or covalently)(3A)(antibody or IgG or fragment or
polypeptide or peptide)
L45          2 FILE AGRICOLA
L46          2 FILE BIOTECHNO
L47          0 FILE CONFSCI
L48          0 FILE HEALSAFE
L49          1 FILE LIFESCI
L50          3 FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L51          8 (ANALYTE)(3A)(COVALENT OR COVALENTLY)(3A)(ANTIBODY OR IGG OR
               FRAGMENT OR POLYPEPTIDE OR PEPTIDE)

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l51
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L51
L52           4 DUP REM L51 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l52 ibib abs total

L52  ANSWER 1 OF 4  AGRICOLA  Compiled and distributed by the National
     Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States
     of America.  It contains copyrighted materials.  All rights reserved.
     (2008) on STN                                        DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2007:46815  AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         IND43899688
TITLE:                   Part per trillion determination of atrazine in natural
                         water samples by a surface plasmon resonance
                         immunosensor.
```

AUTHOR(S): Farr (flat), Marinella; Mart Unez, Elena; Ram dn, Javier; Navarro, Alicia; Radjenovic, Jelena; Mauriz, Elba; Lechuga, Laura; Marco, M. Pilar; Barcel d, Dami
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QD71.F7)
SOURCE: Analytical and bioanalytical chemistry, 2007 May Vol. 388, no. 1 p. 207-214
Publisher: Berlin/Heidelberg : Springer-Verlag
ISSN: 1618-2642
NOTE: Includes references
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; (ELECTRONIC RESOURCE)
FILE SEGMENT: Non-US
LANGUAGE: English
AB A new immunoassay for continuously monitoring atrazine in water has been developed. It uses a portable biosensor platform based on surface plasmon resonance (SPR) technology. This immunoassay is based on the binding inhibition format with purified polyclonal antibodies, with the analyte derivative covalently immobilized on a gold sensor surface. An alkanethiol self-assembled monolayer (SAM) was formed on the gold-coated sensor surface in order to obtain a reusable sensing surface. The low detection limit for the optimized assay, calculated as the concentration that produces a 10% decrease in the blank signal, is 20 ng/L. A complete assay cycle, including regeneration, is accomplished in 25 min. Additionally, a study of the matrix effects of different types of wastewater was performed. All measurements were carried out with the SPR sensor system (o-SPR) commercialised by the company Sensia, S.L. (Spain). The small size and low response time of the o-SPR platform would allow it to be used in real contaminated locations. The immunosensor was evaluated and validated by measuring the atrazine content of 26 natural samples collected from Ebro River. Solid-phase extraction followed by gas chromatography coupled to mass spectrometric detection (SPE-GC-MS) was used to validate the new immunoassay.

L52 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:26009022 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Biomedical applications of on-line preconcentration-capillary electrophoresis using an analyte concentrator: Investigation of design options
AUTHOR: Guzman N.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Protein Research Unit, Princeton Biochemicals, Inc.,Princeton, NJ 08543, United States.
SOURCE: Journal of Liquid Chromatography, (1995), 18/18-19 (3751-3768)
CODEN: JLCHD8 ISSN: 0148-3919
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1995:26009022 BIOTECHNO
AB A method to perform on-line sample preconcentration of serum immunoglobulin E by affinity capture is described. Purified anti-IgE antibodies were covalently bound to an analyte concentrator-reaction chamber or cartridge. The immunoglobulins (IgE) were bound to and eluted from the cartridge by the optimum dissociating buffer system, and the eluent(s) were then subjected to capillary electrophoresis. The first design used was a 5 mm solid-phase cartridged fabricated by assembling a bundle of multiple microcapillaries in which a monoclonal antibody directed against IgE was covalently bound to the surface of every microcapillary. The whole assembly was connected, through sleeve connectors, to the capillary column for affinity capillary electrophoresis. The second design used consisted of an analyte

concentrator-reaction chamber that was fabricated from a solid rod of glass. Several small diameter passages or through holes containing a similar surface area was tested for the same experiments and performance as described above. A major advantage of these designs, over previously described designs, is the absence of frits and beads. The previously reported designs consisted of derivatized beads confined to the concentrator cartridge by a frit at each end. After limited usage of the cartridge, the beads tends to pack at the outer frit. This leads to restricted flow through the concentrator chamber and ultimately clogging of the system. The designs reported here allows for a constant electroosmotic flow, superior reproducibility of the electropherograms, a reduced possibility of blocking the microcapillaries, and increase number of usages of the cartridge. The use of this novel analyte concentrator design for the determination of immunoglobulins in biological fluids is demonstrated by capillary electrophoresis of IgE in serum. The general utility of this technique for a variety of biomedical applications is discussed.

L52 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2008 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:25072424 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: A homogeneous immunofluorescence assay based on Dye-Sensitized photobleaching
AUTHOR: Bystryak S.; Goldiner I.; Niv A.; Nasser A.M.; Goldstein L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Human Genetics, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University,Tel Aviv 69978, Israel.
SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry, (1995), 225/1 (127-134) CODEN: ANBCA2 ISSN: 0003-2697
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1995:25072424 BIOTECHNO
AB A novel homogeneous immunoassay requiring only one incubation step, ana applicable in principle to the determination of low- as well as high-molecular-weight substances, has been developed. The method is based on (a) photooxidation by singlet oxygen (.sup.1O.sub.2) of a fluorescent substrate (1,3-diphenylisobenzofuran, DPBF) embedded in unilamellar vesicles on the surface of which antibody to the analyte antigen is covalently attached (DPBF-immunoliposomes); (b) generation of singlet oxygen, upon illumination, by a chromophore (erythrosine) covalently attached to an antibody (Ab*) or antigen (Ag*); (c) formation of a 'sandwich'- or 'competition'-type complex whereupon the singlet oxygen-generating chromophore conjugate (Ab* or Ag*) and immunoliposome-embedded DPBF are brought into close proximity. Competition- and sandwich-type model assay systems for the detection of protein antigens and viruses were investigated. The detection range with protein antigens in competition- and sandwich-type assays was three (10.sup.-.sup.1.sup.0-10.sup.-.sup.7 M) and two (10.sup.-.sup.1.sup.0-10.sup.-.sup.8 M) orders of magnitude, respectively. With poliovirus using a sandwich-type assay, the detection range was 10.sup.2-10.sup.6 plaque-forming units per milliliter (pfu/ml).

L52 ANSWER 4 OF 4 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2008) on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:81103 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND91045069
TITLE: Rapid magnetic microsphere enzyme immunoassay for potato virus X and potato leafroll virus.

AUTHOR(S): Banttari, E.E.; Clapper, D.L.; Hu, S.P.; Daws, K.M.; Khurana, S.M.P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Minnesota, St. Paul
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (464.8 P56)
SOURCE: Phytopathology, Sept 1991. Vol. 81, No. 9. p. 1039-1042
Publisher: St. Paul, Minn. : American Phytopathological Society.
CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English
AB A magnetic microsphere enzyme-linked immunoassay was developed for detection of potato virus X (PVX) and potato leafroll virus (PLRV) in potatoes. Analyte, microspheres with covalently coupled antibody and antibody-enzyme conjugate, were mixed, incubated together for 10 min, magnetically separated from sap, and washed with buffer three times; finally, substrates containing a 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl phosphate/nitro blue tetrazolium or p-nitrophenyl phosphate were added. Color development (A562) or (A405) occurred in positive samples within 15-20 min. Detection sensitivity for PVX was 1-3 ng of purified virus diluted into buffer or healthy leaf sap or PVX-infected potato sap diluted X1,000 in healthy potato sap. Detection sensitivity for PLRV was approximately equal to 10 ng of purified virus diluted into healthy sap or PLRV-infected sap diluted X1,000 in healthy potato sap. This assay can be completed within 30-45 min and provides assay sensitivities comparable to double antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays on polystyrene or nitrocellulose solid phase carriers for these viruses.